The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,110—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	4 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "MAHRATTA," 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander Wm. Bartter, on SATURDAY, the 24th April 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Douchetty, on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBASS, LINGA, BUSHIRE AND BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers from Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "PACHUMBA," 660 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Melville, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Gutch Mandvie.

The S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Douchetty, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	9	
Port Said	33	21	8	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSYRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

These steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.	
BRANKSOME HALL..	2,160	300	May 29
WYNDALE HALL.....	2,700	350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL....	2,100	300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.	2,300	300	At
*PEKEE HALL.....	2,700	350	fortnightly intervals.
*WISTOW HALL.....	2,700	350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.	
MACEDONIA.....	2,272	486	...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... ,, 8
EUROPA.....	2,377	424	At fortnightly intervals.
ITALIA	2,245	474	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples.....Rs. 400
To Liverpool.....,, 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SURGEON to proceed in the S. S. ASSYRIA to England, leaving Kurrachee on 4th May, 1878. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 19th April 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	1878.
— BANGALORE ..	3068	500	E. G. Stead .... 26th April
(s) HINDUSTAN ..	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood 6th May.
— CHINA.....	2916	400	T. Alderton .... 13th do
(s) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward ... 20th do
— KARNAK.....	2621	450	E. J. Baker..... 27th do
(s) VENETIA.....	2726	450	W. B. Andrews.. 31st do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock..29th April Monday.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee .....13th May.
TEHERAN.....	2589	400	A. H. Johnson.27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector ....26th April.
ASSAM.....	3093	500	N. Stewart. .....24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.
S.S. ACHILLE .....F. Forti		3500	400 on 10th May 1878.
S.S. CASTORE ....G. Marussig ..		3737	250 on 27th ,, ,,

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said.....	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden.....	170	130	66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London.	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne } First Class, Cologne to London. }	£9-19	£9-14

* Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

ICE MACHINES

Of the most approved construction, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,

OR THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE SHOULD CALL AT

THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie., 6, Hummum Street,

FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR.

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE, Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS, WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS.

FAREWELL CONCERT.
FAREWELL CONCERT.
FAREWELL CONCERT.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce a

GRAND FAREWELL OPERATIC CONCERT

ON WEDNESDAY, 24TH APRIL.

PART I.

Aria .....From "La Traviata" .....Verdi.
Signor Colombana.
Canzone ....."Mandolinata" .....Paladilhe.
Signora Trebbi.
Barcarola ....."Il Contrabandiere" .....Ricci.
Signor Della Torre.
Brindisi .....From "Lucrezia Borgia" .....Donizetti.
Signora Orlandi.
Solo Pianoforte, "Faust" .....Liszt.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duetto .....La ci darem" (Don Giovanni) ....Mozart.
Signora Trebbi and Signor Marrucco.

AN INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Duetto .....From "Il Guiramento" .....Mercadante.
Signora Trebbi and Signora Orlandi.
Cavatina ....."Largo al facotum" (Il barbiere)..Rossini.
Signor Marrucco.
Solo Pianoforte, "Rigoletto" .....Liszt.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Cavatina .....From "Lucrezia Borgia" .....Donizetti.
Signor Della Torre.
Duetto .....From "Le educande di Sorrento"..Ungilo.
Signora Orlandi and Signor Marrucco.
Miserere Scene..From "Il Trovatore" .....Verdi.
Signora Trebbi and Signor Colombana.

Conductor.—Mr. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
Business Manager.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	Rs.
Reserved Seats.....	3
Unreserved Seats.....	2
Back Seats.....	1

Doors open at 8-30; to commence at 9 precisely. Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. BOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LARGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET, the WILDERNESS at MATHERAN. Rent only Rs. 400 for the Season. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES, European or Eurasian, for general service in this Department as SIGNALLERS, will be held in Bombay on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo. For particulars, apply to the ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT of this office, or to the TELEGRAPH MASTERS at POONA and SECUNDRABAD.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1878.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDERS. FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to the KALADGI DISTRICT JAIL for the ensuing eleven months, commencing from the 16th May 1878 to the 31st March 1879, will be received in my Office at Belgaum until noon of the 30th instant.

2. Intending tenderers are requested to state at what percentage below the local market rates, or at what fixed rates they will supply the following articles.

3. A deposit of Rupees 500 must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be accepted.

4. Tenderers are clearly given to understand that no interest will be given on the deposited sum, nor will any reason be assigned to those whose Tenders will be rejected, as they are subject to the sanction and approval of the Inspector General of Prisons.

Rice, 2nd sort.	Oil.
Wheat do.	Condiments.
Jowaree do.	Mutton.
Dall. Toor, do.	Milk.
Vegetables (Fresh)	Wood (Rywul)
Salt.	

JOHN C. LUCAS, Surgeon,
Superintendent of the District Jail, Kaladgi.

COOPER & COMPANY, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN LAW AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Black Act: The Vernacular Press Bill, a Letter addressed to His Excellency Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General of India; by Rednor	0 8
Studies on Military Transport; by Brevet Major G. A. Furse	2 8
Tod's Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, or the Central and Western Rajpoot States of India, 2 vols.	20 0
Hindu Pantheon; by Edward Moor.....	26 0
Griffin's Aid-de-Camp.....	9 0
Born to Wear a Coronet, an Anglo-Indian Story of the days of the Mutiny; by Dicky Sam.....	1 0
History of the Mahrattas; by Grant Duff	5 0
Body and Mind; by G. Y. Hunter.....	3 0
Handbook of Hindustan.....	5 0
Tunes of Indie Handbook of Hindustan.....	3 0
Hints on the Working and Duties of Cavalry	2 4
Manual of Indian Sport.....	4 0
Dictionary of the *Pukhtu* or *Pukshto* Language; by H. W. Bellew	17 0
New Exchange Calculator; by Dinsanath Mudonjee.....	8 0
New and Complete Exchange Calculator; by S. De Monte.	6 0
Maclean's Guide to Bombay.....	5 0
Idiomatic Sentences in English, Gujarathi, Hindustani and Persian Languages; by Rahmanjee Dossabhoy.....	10 0
Ready Reckoner: Tables for Computing Wages, Rents, Mercantile and Banking Accounts; by J. B. Henriques.	3 0
Notes on Cholera, How to avoid and Prevent it; by Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee.....	1 8
Claude and Ethelne; by Rassin Willowby.....	1 8
East India Company; by Manchorjee M. Bhownaggree....	1 0
Spare Moments: Poems, Secular and Religious, &c.....	1 0
Hints on study of English; by F. J. Rowe and W. T. Webb	3 0
Blots of 1874; by Dinshah Ardeshir Tallyarkhan.....	1 8
Early Blossoms; by Thomas Gilbert.....	1 4
Latin and Greek Etymological Manual; by K T Best.....	1 4
Cosmography; by J. Pollock	1 0
Indian Heroine: a Play in Five Acts.....	1 0
Brahmin's Prophecy, an Indian Tale; by a Lady.....	1 8
Collection of Useful Sentences in English, Persian, and Arabic; by Bahmanjee Dossabhoy Mumabi.....	1 0
Battles, Sieges, Treatics, Biography and a list of British Colonies and Dependencies, from English History.....	0 8
Idyll of the Apollo Bunder.....	0 8
Bertholde, or Wonderful Sallies of Wit.....	0 4
Thoughts on the Past and Future of India; by Eminent European Scholars and Statesmen	0 8
Mayne's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code, 9th Edition.....	14 0
Macnaghten's Principles and Digest of Mahomedan Law..	21 0
Norton's Law of Evidence.....	10 12
Criminal Law Manual	7 12
Civil Court Manual	9 0
Nelson's Commentaries on the Criminal Procedure Code..	15 12
Commentaries on the Indian Contract Act; by H. S. Cunningham	11 0
Collett on the Law of Torts and Damages.....	7 0
Strange's Hindu Law.....	10 12
Digest of Hindu Law; by H. H. Cunninghame.....	6 8
Indian Contract Act No. IX. of 1872; by Padaki Teroomal Row	3 12
Manual of Mahomedan Civil Law; by V. Sadagopah Charloo.....	2 4
Indian Contract Act No. IX. of 1872.....	1 12
Indian Evidence Act No. I. of 1872	1 8

ANGLO-SWISS MILK is received by EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for a general business in Bombay. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to X., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a Grey blood ARAB, about 14-2, stands fire. To be seen at Mr. Abdool Rahimon's stables, Byculla. Price Rs. 900.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Wirdoven, the best English-maker), together with a Hardworking Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette*.

VEGETABLE DRUG for LEPROSY has been discovered by Mr. D. X. Pereira, who has a Dispensary at 50, Kalbadevie Road, and has cured many cases successfully.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in Cut, 14 As. per lb. SWISS CONDENSED MILK, just received, 4 Annas per Tin. J. PEABSE, 32, Apollo Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ,,	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons ,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons ,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ,, Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ..... ,,	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... ,,	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above.....	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch.....	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch.....	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1½ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine....	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine..	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture.....	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,

ENGINEERS,

WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.

AGENTS FOR

LAMONT'S PATENT BOTTLE

FOR AËRATED WATERS,

WITH SELF-ACTING STOPPERS OF GLASS, VULCANITE OR EBONITE, &c.,

40s. Per Gross, delivered F.O.B., London,

NO ROYALTY TO PAY.

MACHINES FOR FILLING, WITH SYRUP PUMP ATTACHED, £16. 15s. CASH.

Agent—Mr. HENRY ROGERS, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.,

23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, GRAND COMMAND NIGHT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES SIR CHARLES AND LADY STAVELEY AND STAFF.

GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS EACH EVENING THIS WEEK AT 9-15 AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON.

5,000 Rupees TO BE GIVEN AWAY TO THE PATRONS OF THIS MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT.

The Performance on Saturday evening was received with rapturous applause. All the

STAR PERFORMERS, ALL THE GRANDLY TRAINED HORSES

In an entertainment acknowledged by all visitors to be the very acme of perfection. The auditorium of the Pavilion is fitted up in the most comfortable manner.

On no occasion will more Tickets be sold than there is seating accommodation for.

POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!!

Private Boxes to Seat 8	Rs. 30
,, ,, ,, 4	,, 15
Dress Circle	,, 3
Stalls	,, 2
Parquette	,, 1
Pit	,, 8

Box Office open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m. for the sale of tickets to all part of the Circus. Also at Temple Bar, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, at Breach Candy.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of P. Benn, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of piece goods at the office of Messrs. Wallace and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of white and coloured piece goods, &c.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, an English built sociable, a bay Arab horse, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., at

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 22ND APRIL 1878.

In the absence of anything more definite from London respecting the political situation, business re-opened here to-day with the same dull and unsettled appearance previously apparent. Freights and Coals are the only branches in which any life has been noticeable, and even the latter article has taken a downward turn again.

As business continues closed in London to-day, we shall have no regular commercial advices here until Wednesday morning. The only fresh items we have to-day are Reuter's quotations for Wheat and Seeds, in which the movements are restricted to a decline of 1s. in Bombay Linseed and 6d. per quarter in Ferozepore Rapeseed ex-warehouse—and the Weekly Cotton figures from New York which enable us to give the comparisons up to date as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Weeks' Receipts	37,000	19,000	31,000
" Exports to U.K.	51,000	30,000	21,000
" " to Continent	14,000	14,000	12,000
Total Rcts. since 1st Sept	4,909,000	3,778,000	3,888,000
" Exports to U. K.	1,687,000	1,715,000	1,651,000
" " to Continent	1,162,000	858,000	1,073,000
" Stock at the Ports	500,000	662,000	571,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 20th instant shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.		Inc. Rs.	3,18,919
Do.	" Branches	Inc. "	44,333
Other Deposits		Dec. "	21,40,812
Government Securities		Dec. "	21,102
Loans		Dec. "	11,81,352
Bills Discounted		Dec. "	1,92,712
Cash with Correspondents		Inc. "	3,28,576
Cash and Currency Notes		Dec. "	6,81,568

When we take into consideration the fact that the statement, although purporting to be up to Saturday is practically only up to Wednesday evening, the movements on the whole are not unfavourable. The large withdrawals under the head of other Deposits were probably due in a great measure to the approach of the holidays, while the fact that Loans and Discounts have fallen off to a considerable amount shows that the demand for accommodation is on the decline and more than counterbalances the reduction in the Cash Balance.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a very steady feeling at last Wednesday's rates, and although only a small business has been done, no change has taken place during the day. If anything, the Banks have been a shade more willing to buy than sell, indicating a firmer tendency than might have been expected after the rates obtained in Council drafts, but this may have been partially due to the fact of this being Mail day. At all events there is nothing apparent here to favour higher rates at the moment. We quote to-day on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-13-6.	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any fresh business, and we still quote demand at ⅛ to 3-16 per cent premium ; 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very dull with more sellers than buyers. We quote—Fours Rs. 92¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 93 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET opened with a quiet appearance and only a small business has been done during the day, but rates on the whole are fairly maintained. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at 36½ per cent. premium ; National are Rs. 2 per share lower. Land Companies remain unchanged, and in Press shares we only notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussils and an advance of like extent in Berar. Spinning and Weaving Cos. are fairly steady ; Colaba and Great Eastern are Rs. 5, Hindustan Rs. 10 and Dhurrumsey Rs. 15 per share higher.

The COTTON MARKET has been extremely slack and no business of moment has transpired. Buyers do not seem inclined to operate pending news of how Liverpool opens, while sellers have much short supplies and so high prices to contend with up-country that they are by no means anxious to push business. For May delivery we quote :—

Good Oomras	Rs. 192	per candy F. P.
F. G. F. do	" 182	" "
G. F. do	" 177	" "
Fair do	" 159	" "
F. G. F. Ginned Dharwar	" 196	" "

SEEDS show an easier tendency under the pressure of less favourable news from home a diminished enquiry and increased arrivals. Linseed has receded now to Rs. 6-8, and Guzerat Rapeseed to Rs. 7 12 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are steady but not active, people being apparently inclined to see the full extent of Government requirements before committing themselves. The ship Oriflamme is reported to have secured a cargo of Linseed for Antwerp at rates already published, at Rs. 10 per register ton per month for 3 months certain. For Liverpool by sail business has been done at 25s for immediate shipment and by steamer at 30s. per ton. For the Mediterranean ports 35s. per ton payable here is the general quotation.

In PIECE GOODS there is no actual movement to notice. Only a very small business has been done to-day and prices are unchanged throughout.

COALS.—The market has lost the excitement which distinguished it last week, and except for near cargoes, which are still wanted, buyers seem indisposed to operate. For May-June shipment via Cape there are several cargoes offering at about Rs. 22 to Rs. 23 for West Hartley, Rs. 21 to Rs. 22 for Welsh Hartley, Rs. 22 for Watson's Hartley and Rs. 23 per ton for Cardiff.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	705
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	682½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	168
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	280

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	780
Freke Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p. a.	330

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	700
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.*	999
Alfred Mills Co.	280	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,150
Allliance Spinning Company	500	2,500	all	100 p.a.	1,850
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	70
Bhowanagur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.a.	1,200
Bombay United	950	1,000	all	35 p.a*	945
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	225
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	80
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	715
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a	960 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	575
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	725
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,085
Hindustan S. & W.	875	1,000	all	30 p.a.	950
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Sawraj Bailoo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.a*	900
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,160
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a*	800
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	800
Madras G. Spinning	420	1,000	all	80 p a*	1,115 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	30
Manekjee S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25p.a*	300
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.a*	1,225
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,135
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	225
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.a*	800
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	580
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	1,000	all	20 p.a*	315
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.a*	705
Princess Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	935
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	815
Soondercha Spinning	680	1,000	all	75 p.a.	980
Do do. 4 Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	850
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	all	40 Rs.	600

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	180 p.a.	1,125
Albert Co., Limited	200	5,000	1,100	120 do.	985
Albert Ginning Co.	200	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	690
Bellary	1,000	100	60	..	636 xd.
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.a	435
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14 do	130
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	425
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	1,000	all	10 do	220
East India Press Co.	333	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1150
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	315
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	800
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,122	400	350	40 do	300
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	340
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	435
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Ginning Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	475

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 218 3 0	5 p. c. 276
Do. New £10 Shares	..	£20 13 0 14 6	do. 26
Ditto	..	£20 6 5 7 3	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20 2 1 3 1	do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do. 1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19 6 5 15	do. 245

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 13th April 1878.

	Open 1,868½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		1,13,011	0	0
Merchandize		6,13,506	0	0
Telegraph		1,031	0	0
	Total Rs.	7,27,548	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,868½ Miles ..... Total Rs. 8,22,203 2 1
Decrease 94,655 2 1

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 20th April as compared with the statement issued on the 13th April :—

LIABILITIES.	13th April. Rs.	20th April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	69,01,870	72,20,789
Do do. at Branches.	24,52,205	24,96,538
Other Deposits	1,55,38,750	1,34,52,988
Post Bills	47,032	46,624
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,45,749	4,45,651
	3,75,41,446	3,57,62,340
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,72,699	27,51,597
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,10,018	20,78,980
Loans on Security of do.	48,27,499	38,46,167
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,598	4,734
Bills Discounted	1,14,01,209	1,12,08,497
Stamps	3,390	3,331
Dead Stock Rs. 8,30,288		
Amount applied in reduction " 1,75,000		
	3,55,288	3,55,288
Bullion	1,66,153	4,94,734
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,29,00,590	1,52,19,022
Cash and Currency Notes	3,75,41,446	3,57,62,340

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. AMBOTO, 972 tons, Captain W. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, 10th April, with Mr. Mansfield and 2 deck passengers, and 15,198 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Greenland, Mr. Wynne, and 37 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PACHAMBA, 544 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Herbidge and child, and 73 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Pollard, Miss Pollard and two children, Mrs. Hall, Miss Falconer, and 325 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Pachamba (s)	Melville	Bussorah, April 4.
22	Amboto (s)	Brown	Moulmein, April 10.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	Southampton.

The steamer Pachamba, Melville, to K Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Siam, to Australia, &c.
Barque Krung Thep, to Penang, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

List of passengers per B I S N Co's s s Satara which sailed on the 17th instant, for Port Blair : Mrs Eales, Mrs Brookes and two children, Surgeon Major Shaw.

List of passengers by the Dorunda which sailed on 18th instant : For London—Mrs J N Smart, Mrs Ferguson and 5 children, Mr, Mrs and Miss Urquhart and baby, Mr and Mrs Rowlands and Master Rowlands, Mr and Mrs Blackmore, Mrs Tumber, Mr and Mrs Man and family, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Foster, Mrs Ady, Miss Grey, Miss Stacey, Mrs Darwood and family, Mrs Francis and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Drake and infant, Rev Mr and Mrs Fyfe, Mrs Crook, Mrs Neill and 3 children, Mr, Mrs and Miss Butterwick, Mr and Mrs Kirkpatrick, Master Kirkpatrick and 2 infants, Miss Boyd, Mrs and Miss Gibbons, Messrs Bailey, H Reynolds, A McEvan, O'Neill, J Tannock, G Leech, R Morrison and F Pinder. For Madras—Messrs S J Pigott and Wm Thomas, Surgeon Major Morgan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April.			
20	Meinam (s)	.....	Galle, and Pondy.
	Early Morn	.....	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
19	Mahratta (s)	.....	Negapatam.
20	Seringapatam	.....	Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trenthaw Hall s—39 packages hardware and 7 packages iron nails, Tyebjee Adamjee : 2 tierces paint, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathleven s—50 cases whiskey and 1 case show cards, Manekjee Bhicajee ; 6 cases paint, A. Sumsoodin ; 16 casks zinc sheet, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co ; 5 cases champagne, 10 cases ginger wine, 17 cases rum 51 cases whiskey, and 17 cases old tom, Bomonjee Maneckjee Punthucky.

Duke of Edinburgh—55 casks beer, Jehangeer Rustomjee Baliwalla.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—2 cases dye, Heptoola tyebjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merioneth—106 bales cotton, Ramchunder Ramdyal ; 1,000 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum lams, Soorjee Jewandass ; 25 bales cotton, Mooljee Vussonjee.

T Mollison—128 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee ; 281 cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Mooljee ; 100 bales hemp and 4 bales rags, Nuthoo Veerjee ; 70 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 90 bales wool, Framjee Toolseedass ; 25 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 77 bales cotton, Vussonjee Veerjee ; 50 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund ; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

Ardanclutha—250 cwts beheda, Joosub Lutiff ; 425 cwts myrabollams and 69 cwts nuxvomica, Jaitha Purseetum ; 75 bales cotton waste and 50 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 106 bales cotto ; Moolchund Jewraz ; 50 bales cotton, Moolchund Amooluck ; 201 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow ; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co. ; 36 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimmiram ; 285 cwts myrabollams, Mahomed Allana ; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 487½ cwts. galls, Mooljee Nurse ; 492½ cwts. myrabollams, Remington and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co. ; 133 cwts pepper, Nugindass Fuckeerbhoy ; 300 cwts. myrabollams, Curumsey Poonjee ; 250 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purseetum ; 51 bales cotton, Nundlall Varujlall ; 441 cwts. galls, Sellaymahamed Goolamhoosein.

Albula s—30 cases rosa oil, Mahamed Allana ; 28 bales cotton waste, Meffre Neven and Co. ; 46 bales hemp and 30 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co. ; 140 bales wool, Bunnichand Fuckerchund ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 73 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorbhund ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 40 bales wool, Khattow Veerjee ; 25 bales wool, Candass Dhurundass ; 10 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 25 bales wool, Vussonjee Poonja ; 15 bales rags and 38 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 55 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow 18 bales wool, Gurcondass Nensee ; 93 bales cotton, Khetsey Mooljee ; 134 bales wool, Nursee Khutow ; 47 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—5 bales skins, Dhurumsee Velljee ; 51 cwts E teeth, Surriff Durvesh ; 55 cwts D horns, Puckeer M Memjee ; 5 bales carpets, Velljee Lalljee ; 6 bundles carpets, Tyebjee and Co ; 11 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co ; 5 cases shawl, Arjedin Hajee Elias ; 1 case shawls, Aga Ahmedally ; 26 cases shawls, Luckmidass Khimjee ; 22 cases shawls, Purmeshewerdass Juggonath ; 26 cases shawls, Sewnath Panalall ; 12 cases shawls, Tarachund Ramchunder ; 3 cases shawls, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 3 cases shawls, K A K Mahamedshaw and Co ; 11 cases shawls, Sir C Forbes and Co ; 2 cases shawls M Ahmedbhut.

FOR BERMAN.

Orthes—800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 67 bags coffee Schlank Brothers and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alabama s—1,200 cwts. linseed, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Tamora—450 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bokhara s—1 cwts B horns, George Lockhart and Co.
Palm s—220 cwts gingelly seed, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Norris—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Bokhara s—13 cases shawls, W and A Graham and Co.
Kate s—14 bales cotton waste, Meiffre Neveu and Co ; 3,000 cwts jaggery, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 150 cwts coffee, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Arabia s—857 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Bangalore s—21 cwts cotton seed, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 21st April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·823
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·802
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m)	87·6
Minimum do. (read at 2-30 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of wind	NW, WNW, NW, WNW, NW, WNW, NW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	288.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Peacock, Surg, on duty, from England.

APRIL 19.

Keith, Capt, 39th Regt, on leave, from Umballa.

APRIL 20.

Cooke, Capt, Commt Dept, on duty, from Madras.
Bowsellein, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, to join, from ——.

APRIL 21.

Heyland, Capt, 1st Lancers, to join, from Deesa.
Fullerton, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Kirkee.
Bate, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Kirkee.
Rose, Major-Genl. Staff, on duty, from Calcutta.
Graham, Major, Staff, on duty, from Calcutta.
Mollis, Capt, Sappers and Miners, on duty, from Mahableshwar.
Coles, Capt, 9th Bombay N I, to join, from Burhampore.
Preston, Sub-Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, to join, from ——.

APRIL 22.

Jopp, Sub-Lieut, 17th Bombay N I, on leave, from Surat.
Bally, Surg, on duty, from Rajkot.
Echaiax, Capt, 7th Bombay N I, on leave, fro o Tanna.
Mercer, Lieut, 18th Bombay N I, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—APRIL 21.

Clarke, Col, R A, on duty to Poona.
Vincent, Lieut Col, 3rd Hu-sars, to join, to Mhow.
Heyland, Capt, 1st Lancers, to join, to Poona.

APRIL 22.

O'Donel, Surg Major, to join, to Meean Meer.
Stewart, Lieut Genl, Comg Lahore D W, on medical certificate, to England.
Osborn, Capt, R E, on medical certificate, to England.
Maltby, Lieut, 16th Madras N I, on medical certificate, to Nellgherries.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 17.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Fort William, Calcutta, on 26th April, Sepoy Gunnesh Pershad, 36th N I, was arraigned on the following charges :—1st. Having used criminal force to Armorer Sergeant Lees, by striking and wounding him on the head, with a rifle barrel. 2nd. In having struck and wounded Hafiz Alli, Sikligbur, on the head, with a rifle barrel. 3rd. In having struck and wounded Meah Jhan, Durwan, on the head, with a rifle barrel. Finding :—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges. Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer transportation for the term of seven years. Approved and Confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 23.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

544-77—Janardhun and G—Awabai vs Mithibai—Jefferson and P—Part heard.
534-77—Craigie, L and C—Dwarkadass Vussonjee vs Sadooba Sadoojee and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
631-77—Jefferson and P—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally—Lynch and T.
691-77—Prescot and W—Luxmibai vs Cowasjee Hormusjee—Janardhun and G.
515-77—Lynch and T—Govindass Boolakidass vs Joravermul Humuntram and others—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

To be mentioned.

701-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna and others vs Ludha Nuthoo—Tyabjee and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

733-77—In person—Wasantrao Balmukund and others vs Wasudeo Abajee and another—Balkrishna and B.
668-77—Balkrishna and B—Radhabai vs Bal Bapu and others—Crawford and B.
646-77—Rimington H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

157-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Ladkorebai and another—Bhaishunker N.
87-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Meya Dadi Khan.
89-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Noor Mahomed Moorad.
687-77—Ardaseer and H—J J de Souza vs Dr J F Duarte de Souza—Lynch and T.
763-77—Craigie L and C—The V M Company Ld vs Nurbheram Muncharam.
32-78—Craigie L and C—Thomas Learmouth vs Thacker Lilladhur Kessowjee—Lynch and T.
106-78—Remington H and C—Charles Douglass and another vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee and another.
130-78—Rimington H and C—Rajaram Wittojee vs Ramjee Bhimjee and another.
171-78—Shapurjee and T—Anundjee Nurpal and others vs Jehangeer Rustomjee.
176-78—Rimington H and C—Nathoo Laljee and others vs Ebrahim Ramjee and another.
177-78—In person—Ramanuj Dayaram and another vs Beharelall Pokaram and another.
184-78—Janardhur and G—Rev J B Fernandes vs R Athaide.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

66-78—In person—Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee vs Pestonjee Bazonjee S—In person.
69-78—Shapoorjee and T—Premavow vs Dhunjee Mowjee and another—Bhaishunker N.
77-78—Bhaishunker N—Narrotumdass Bapposa and others vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G.
80-78—Rimington Hand C—Moorarjee Dewjee vs Cooverjee Toolseedass and 12 another.
81-78—Rimington, H and C Nusserwanjee Merwanjee vs Cassumboy Dhurrumsee—Tyabjee and S.
87-78—Bhaishunker N—Brikmabai vs Baljee Crishnanath and others.
88-78—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co, Ld vs Desai Nagurjee M—Rimington, H and L.
94-78—Prescot and W—A Renand vs Premjee Shewjee and another—Rimington, H and L.
95-78—Pregcot and W—A Renand vs Omedram Doolubram—Rimington, H and L.
100-78—Janardhun and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee E and another vs Arab Omer and others.
103-78—Shapurjee and T—Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Vatcha vs Ba Bhicaijee widow.
113-78—Macfarlane and G—Marwadi Pacha Teja vs Memon Ebraham Cooman—Bhaishunker N.
115-78—Nana and H—Narrotomdass Jagunnath vs Davidass Khoobchand—M M Munshi.
117 78—M H Khan—Baiyaboo, widow, and others vs Noor Mahomed bin Mahomed.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

791-77—Craigie, Lynch and C—Mooljee Parbhotum vs Cassidass Pranjevundass and another—Macfarlane and G.—Part heard.
55-78—Jefferson and P—Hassumbhoy Visram vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Khunderao M.
671-77—M H Khan—Chabaldass Valabdass and others vs Lalbhai Walabhoy—Fisher and S.
660-77—Tyabjee and S—Bai Luckmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khoobchal and others.—Prescot and W and Ardaseer and H.
575-77—In person (a pauper)—Sindee Kurruma Goolam vs Memon Abdoola A.—Mr Turner.
753-77—Shapurjee and T—Haradass Waljee vs Dewkavahoo alias Megbai—Shamrao F.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1878.

THE opinion we expressed yesterday, that it was impossible for England to agree to a proposal for the simultaneous withdrawal of the English fleet and the Russian army from the neighbourhood of Constantinople, is, we are glad to find, shared by the principal English papers. It is said in London that the amicable suggestion of Germany "would benefit Russia most," a proposition which appears self-evident when we consider that, if the Russian troops fell back from San Stefano to Adrianople, they could at any time easily retrace their steps, whereas the British Squadron, if it once went back into the Ægean, would certainly find the way effectually barred against it whenever it wished to re-enter the Dardanelles. The English Government has evidently made up its mind for war, and it will not be turned from its purpose either by the vacillation of Austria or by illusory schemes of accommodation brought forward by Germany in the interest of Russia.

THE discreditable financial results of the Abyssinian war are no doubt kept in constant remembrance by the officials charged with the organisation and despatch of the new expedition from India. The public gratification at the success of Lord Napier's campaign against King Theodore was greatly marred by the scandalous waste of money which went on under the eyes of the Bombay Government of that time ; and, although Parliament condoned the negligence of the authorities in consideration of the happy termination of the war, it is certain that similar extravagance would now call down a severe censure. The Indian Government is bound to be all the more careful not to spend more money than is absolutely required to make the expedition efficient, because the Home Government, as we are informed, will bear the whole cost of the expedition, with the understood exception, of course, of the regimental pay, as the troops going on service will still be borne on the Indian establishment. The Indian authorities will act, therefore, as trustees for the English nation as regards the control of the expenditure, so that they should be even more cautious how they spend the money than if it were their own. One security for economy we possess in the personal activity and zeal of the present Governor of Bombay, who is occupying himself almost incessantly with the work of getting the expedition ready for sea ; and he is well seconded by the heads of departments and their subordinates. In fact, there is abundance of willing and devoted work, supplied by competent men ; and we have no doubt everything connected with the expedition will be found ready and in good order at the appointed time. There has been, we believe, a hitch about the supply of water tanks, all the sheet iron from which such tanks are made having been bought up some time ago by native speculators who already scented an expedition in the immediate future, and the bold suggestion was made last week that the Government should seize all the Municipal tanks. This extreme course will not, however, now be found necessary, as the Railway Companies will probably be able to supply as many tanks as cannot be made at the workshops in the Dockyard. If we have any doubts as to the satisfactory character of some of the arrangements now being made, these refer to the Commissariat supplies, which are not likely to be deficient in quantity, but may be most questionable in quality. It will be remembered that the Commissariat Department was responsible for much of the waste that occurred during and after the Abyssinian war ; and we see no reason to believe that such changes have been made in the organisation of the Department as will preclude the sanctioning of contracts pledging the State to pay extravagant rates for bad stores. In seasons like the present there is always a band of "Forty Thieves," if not the original robbers, yet their heads and successors, who form a confederacy to palm off upon the Government all the bad hay, tea, gram, and similar supplies that they can possibly lay hands upon. The Commissariat, as at present constituted, is a good deal at the mercy of contractors of this stamp, who stick at nothing to get their contracts accepted and are quite incapable of carrying them out honestly. There is much talk, possibly unfounded, in Bombay about the manœuvres some of these gentry are at present engaged in executing, and he would be a public benefactor who should devise the means of checkmating them. The officers in the higher ranks of the Commissariat Department are, we need hardly say, gentlemen of proved capacity and honour whose sole anxiety is the good of the public service ; and they may be relied on only to accept such tenders as the samples shown to them lead them to regard as the most favourable. But the weak point of the organisation is that these gentlemen cannot themselves inspect all the stores supplied and see that they correspond with the samples. That is not their business, and they have not the time, and in many cases lack the necessary qualifications, for doing the work thoroughly. There are limits to what one man can do well, no matter how energetic he may be. Sir Richard Temple himself must sometimes feel inclined to say, as Napoleon complacently did when he heard that Nelson had destroyed the French and Spanish fleets in Trafalgar Bay, "Well, I cannot be everywhere." The moral of our remarks is that the Commissariat wants strengthening by the appointment of experts to inspect most closely all the supplies offered before letting them be passed on board ship. This inspection is made, of course, in a fashion already, but it is left to underlings on small pay ; and for work of the kind, which is simple and easy enough, but exposes the badly paid inspectors to almost irresistible temptations, the Government ought to employ exceptionally good men, and pay them, on the principle on which Civil Servants are paid, such large salaries as will make them indifferent to illicit gains.

THE progress of general sanitation, including vaccination, among the civil population of the Presidency forms no inconsiderable portion of the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for 1875-76, to which we have already referred. In future reports, no doubt, this progress will be more marked, especially as the newly-created Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will then have an opportunity of detailing the work they have been enabled to accomplish in their extended spheres. For the present we only intend to notice the progress of vaccination, as that is the most important sanitary measure the rural population have as yet had efficiently brought home to them. This branch was separately managed by Dr. Pinkerton, who brought it to its present efficient state by nine years of untiring labour, up to November 1876, when it was handed over to the Sanitary Commissioner to form for the future a part of its legitimate department. Death and transfers amongst the old vaccine superintendents might have caused some break of work at first, but it appears not to have done so, as the organization was too well knit together for any changes in the supervising offices to materially affect it. The total number of vaccine operations in the Presidency, including those in civil life and in the army, for the year 1876-77, amounted to 8,15,177 as compared with 808,353 for 1875-76, giving an increase of

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The political situation is not at all improved. Austria still continues her vacillating policy, and the essential difference between England and Russia remains the same.

The London papers consider that the proposal made by Germany for the simultaneous withdrawal of the British Ironclad Squadron and the Russian Army from the vicinity of Constantinople would benefit Russia the most.

The Commissary General is buying up large quantities of wheat for Malta.

THE STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

At a large meeting of the Manchester Cotton Operatives' Societies it was unanimously resolved to recommend the strikers to accept a 10 per cent. reduction provisionally.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st instant, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 21.

The Hall Line Steamer City of Baltimore arrived here to-day from Bombay.

LISBON, APRIL 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-13-6.	"

THE EXPEDITION TO MALTA.

DR. BEATTY, of Poona, has been appointed Deputy Surgeon General with the expeditionary Force. Dr. Hewlett was, as we intimated yesterday, anxious to get this appointment, but Dr. Beatty is senior to him and is too good a man to be passed over. Dr. Hewlett is to be promoted to the rank of a Deputy Surgeon General.

We hear that the number of European officers with each of the native regiments proceeding on service is to be made up to nine. This will be a very prudent confession of the insufficiency for active service of the present organisation. Lieutenant Harrison, from the Marine Battalion, has been attached to the 9th Bombay N. I.

The two batteries at Kirkee ordered to join the expedition have just been made up to their proper strength by the arrival of Lieutenant Allen, R.A., with a detachment of men and horses from N/1 Battery at Ahmednuggur. The second line of waggons of these batteries have been altered from bullock to horse draught.

The M/1 Battery, Major Shortland, will come down from Kirkee in three trains, arriving here on the 24th inst. (to-morrow). The strength of the battery is as follows :—

	Officers.	Europeans.	Followers.	Horses.
6 European officers.				
2 Staff Sergeants.				
Hospital establishment.				
147 Rank and file.				
100 Public followers.				
59 Private followers.				
7 Officers' chargers.				
140 Troop horses.				
Maravel	3	90	80	90
Hospodar	4	98	79	87

These will be embarked in the

F-2 Battery, Major Ward, is to arrive on Thursday, the 25th. Its strength is :—

	Officers.	Europeans.	Followers.	Horses.
7 European Officers.				
3 Staff Sergeants.				
Hospital establishment.				
150 Rank and file.				
105 Public followers.				
55 Private followers.				
12 Officers' chargers.				
130 Troop horses.				
Helen Scott	3	68	75	72
Clydesdale	4	90	85	88

This battery will embark in the

It is reported that Major John Watts, Brigade Major at Aden, will go with the Expedition as Brigade Major.

The new equipment of the native troops has been given out, and is very serviceable and attractive. It consists of a French grey turban tied after the fashion of the Sikh regiments with a red patch in front bearing the number of the regiment, a red serge tunic with valise equipment and extra pouches, zouave trousers, white gaiters, worsted socks, and stout English boots. The feeling among the sepoys seems to be that the Government is treating them very liberally. The grant of three months' pay in advance and that of free rations, which latter concession will enable the men to save all their pay while absent from India, are warmly appreciated. Volunteering continues to spread, and the Colonel of the 9th N.I. has literally his choice of thousands to fill up the few vacancies in the regiment. For the Cavalry volunteers are scarcer, the regiments on this side being few in number and very clannish in feeling, and it being the general impression that more troops will soon be ordered to follow this first expedition.

The 22nd N.I. are to come down from Ahmedabad to replace the 9th.

THE 31st Punjab Infantry passed through Allahabad from Cawnpore for Bombay on Sunday night.

We understand that, in case of future outbreaks of plague in Turkish Arabia, it is the intention of the Government of Bombay to establish at Bombay and other ports, a system of inspecting ships arriving from places in communication with the Persian Gulf at or near which outbreaks have occurred. The importation of rags will be prohibited, and care will be taken to keep the port towns free from unhealthy conditions. The Secretary of State entirely concurs with the principles laid down by the Bombay Government on the subject, and will support any steps that may seem necessary to secure the object in view.

We stated yesterday that H. E. the Governor had visited the steamer Nankin, which has been taken up as a transport, and had expressed doubts as to its adaptability. We find, however, that his Excellency has now expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the vessel, and the arrangements which were being made for the reception of the troops going by her.

THE Hongkong *Daily Press* says "that H. M.'s ship Audacious, 14, double screw ironclad, flagship of Vice-Admiral C. F. Hillyar, C.B., left Kongkong harbour on the 5th inst. with the Magpie in tow, for a cruise under sealed orders; she will soon be joined by the remainder of the vessels in harbour, and they will probably remain away as long as the war lasts. They will touch at all the ports *en route* to their final destination, which is understood to be the anchorage outside Vladivostock harbour. The only vessels in commission that will remain in harbour will be the Victor Emmanuel and the Vigilant."

IN Madras, while all places of public business have been closed for the Easter holidays, the hands at the Gun-Carriage Manufactory were hard at work. On Good Friday, both artificers and native workmen were at work till 10 o'clock at night. The men were at work again at 6 o'clock the following morning, and it is expected that this pressure will continue for some days. It has been necessitated by a large order from Government for ladders and implements for the Sappers and Miners. Some 400 ladders have been ordered, and about 300,000 gunny bags for sand batteries.

We are hearing from all sides, says the Lahore paper, "most gratifying accounts of the cheerful alacrity with which the native soldiery, recalled from furlough, are returning to their regiments. The rapidity with which many have come back proved that they had availed themselves of the quickest means of transport, in their zeal to obey orders. Such a feeling of loyalty is not only highly creditable to the men themselves, but must be most gratifying to the authorities. We hope that the Government of India will issue immediate orders that the "road" as well as the "rail" expenses of soldiers recalled from furlough be paid out of the public purse. To preserve such a spirit as these soldiers are now exhibiting is worth more than any thought of economy. It is a matter of great political import that the men should not be out of pocket from showing such zeal and ready obedience to the call of Government."

IN a letter from Futteghur it is stated that the subscribers to the Turkish Relief Fund are very much delighted at receiving each a card from the Sultan of Turkey as a token of his appreciation of their conduct.

WE are informed that Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Siam has been instructed to take such steps as he properly can to obtain from the Siamese Government facilities for the extension of the Trigonometrical Survey operations from British Burma across the frontier to Bangkok.

THE annual report on the Revenue Administration of Sind for 1876-77 exhibits, on the whole, favourable results. It shows an increase in every branch of the revenue; the Government of India is, however, of opinion that the report might have been submitted earlier.

SOME time ago the Government of India in the Marine Department communicated with the Home Government on the subject of the services rendered to the crew of the Genericht by the Cheviot and British Sceptre, with the object of obtaining some recognition of them. The matter was referred to the Board of Trade, who replied that "it is not their practice to reward services rendered by British vessels to British vessels in distress unless they are rendered under exceptional circumstances, and that this does not appear to have been the case in the present instance."

LATE Hongkong papers report that the Chinese gunboat An-lan, during a recent cruise, destroyed thirty piratical junks in the Gulf of Tonquin, and captured and destroyed a fortified village, one of the pirate strongholds.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Cairo under date March 23:—A very able financier from the London Stock Exchange has visited Cairo recently, his object being to re-arrange that most difficult puzzle the settlement of Egyptian liabilities. That very able financier has gone away again. The difficulties are not arranged. That financier's name was "Walker." Some of your old Bombay friends thought this gentleman was "Tom Cringle" redivivus, but "Tom Cringle" in his day was a better man than the pseudo financier. Shepheard's Hotel has been crowded of late. There have been very tall men, very short men, very thick men and very thin ones, but they all resembled each other in one respect—they all carried about bundles of documents, mostly on blue foolscap, mostly tied with redtape, and, as a rule, they drove to the palace at Abdin every morning early, came back to lunch, returned to Abdin, and came back again to dinner. As a rule, too, they spent their time in the waiting room at Abdin, where they frowned at each other in silence. It was necessary that they should from time to time hold some conversation with the very worthy Maitre des Cérémonies, H. E. Zeki Pasha, or with his Deputy, Tonino Bey, who must have enjoyed rare opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the French language as spoken by Greek traders, Scotch brokers, Irish barristers, Newcastle coalshippers, Jews of sorts, American dealers in notions, ammunition and small arms, Syrians, Armenians, Levantines and Levanters. They all sang to the same tune, claims against Son Altesse, and they will all go whisking home as the weather waxes warm, wiser if not richer men. They all agree that Egypt has been very dull this season. There is to be a reception on Thursday the 4th April at Abdin, and in spite of financial difficulties black care will not trouble the countenance of H. H. the Ruler of Backrent Castle, who will smile and chat as merrily as the most solvent monarch under the sun.

THE *Times*, March 29—Further orders have been received at Portsmouth dockyard for the immediate preparation of all the troopships, both Imperial and Indian, with the exception of the Simoon and the Assistance, for the conveyance, in case of emergency, of an expeditionary army corps. Rumours of these preparations have already been mentioned in *The Times*, but the orders are now positive and definite, and have been issued with the concurrence of the Controller of the Navy. In order to afford the necessary accommodation on board the Indian troopships, these arrangements have to be removed from the portside of the ships on the main deck, and stalls fitted for 50 horses in addition to the usual horse-boxes on the weather deck. These stalls, with the necessary zinc mangers, parting bars, rolling shores, and hammocks for slinging the horses from blocks attached to the beams and deck above will be forwarded from the Transport Department and will only be required to be put on board at Portsmouth. The additional space which will be required for the troops in the place of that which has been taken from them will be provided in the women's quarters forward, wehre mess tables and hooks for hammocks will be fitted. The women's hospital and the hospital for troops in the same part of the ship are not to be disturbed, and the apartments reserved for the families of the staff officers will also be preserved in act. The waggons are to be stored on the upper deck ready loaded, with the exception of the ammunition waggons, so that they may be instantly unshipped, and in addition to these arrangements a couple of horse-boats are to be carried on skids on the weather deck. In the Imperial troopers it will be necessary to enlarge the hatchways. The expense of these alterations is to be charged to the Home Government. Preparations have also been made for the fitting out of hired transports for the conveyance of horses, and it is believed that eight days will suffice to complete their special equipment after the engagement of the vessels. So far as stores are concerned, the Department undertakes to have everything in readiness by the 31st March.

ALTHOUGH General Grant's reception there was far from royal—was, in fact, simply such honour as is paid to men of eminence—the General considers his memories of England as the pleasantest of his trip. "If I were not an American," he is reported to have said, "I would be an Englishman. And if I did not live in America, I would live in England." I have no doubt that our homely, hearty English way of receiving General Grant made a better impression upon his mind, and was more in consonance with the extreme simplicity of his tastes, than the pomp and show which has followed him everywhere else. An incident came to my knowledge the other day of the pains the General took to deny a story that he was offended at the way in which he had been treated by the Prince of Wales. Some mischievous paper printed a story that the General was grieved, because at Marlborough House at dinner he was not permitted to sit next to the Emperor of Brazil, but was degraded down the table into the society of mere peers like Lord Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield. The General promptly denied the story, and said that no one could have shown him more attention than the Prince of Wales, and that he had carried away the best possible feelings towards the Prince. His trip to Scotland interested him deeply, more especially his visit to Dunrobin and Inverary. "There is no man living," he said, "for whom I have a higher esteem than for the Duke of Argyll." He looks forward to his visit to Ireland with great pleasure, and will make that tour as he goes home.

THE *Times*—It is said, it seems, in St. Petersburg that Russia has "conceded" enough in barely communicating the treaty, and that it is too much humiliation to come before the Congress to be judged at the demand of England. Much may be allowed to a nation intoxicated by military success, but anything more unreasonable than these complaints against England cannot well be conceived. It is due entirely to the neutrality which this country proclaimed at the outset, and which she has loyally observed, that Russia has been enabled to bring her enterprise to so sudden and successful an issue. Remembering the grave difficulties she had at one time to encounter, it cannot reasonably be doubted that the least English interposition on behalf of Turkey would have exposed her to the gravest embarrassment. This neutrality, moreover, has been maintained under a series of unexpected and dangerous provocations. Point after Point was held out to us as the limit of the Russian advance, and Constantinople, at all events was, we were told, excluded from the range of military operations except under urgent necessity. No such necessity has arisen; yet the Russians have virtually seized Constantinople; and the British Government has been content to send its fleet to the neighbourhood in order to be ready to guard its indispensable interests. So far from Russia having anything to complain of in the conduct of this country, she has reason to thank us for having rendered her successes so much as possible. It was not too much to expect that, in return for this moderation, the utmost regard would be shown for the expectations of England as well as of Europe in the final settlement. Instead of this a preliminary Treaty has been drawn up which is almost a direct provocation to the Powers; and Russia now appears to refuse to England a concession respecting the Congress which she is willing to grant to others. The more prudent statesmen in Russia, including the Emperor himself, ought to be capable of seeing that there can be no greater folly than thus to irritate a Power which is capable at the least of gravely imperilling some of the results they have gained; and they should at least be ready to smooth the way for the assemblage of the Congress. The contention of our Government is justified in substance by Europe, and, though the remaining objection is not one which ought to be fatal, it is by Russia rather than by us that the objection ought, in strict justice, to be removed.

COMMENTING on Mr. Gladstone's latest utterance, the converted *Times* says:—

It is deeply to be deplored, not so much that Mr. Gladstone entertains these views, as that he should have chosen the present time for giving them utterance in his own vehement and uncompromising fashion. We have reached a point in the European negotiations at which the most momentous decisions may have to be taken. The Foreign Secretary may soon have to pronounce words which the country will hear with the deepest anxiety. This is entering a Congress—if we do enter it—scarcely the proper moment for Mr. Gladstone to illustrate the difficulties of his position at Greenwich by declaring that the vote of six millions was a step backward from civilization, and that the policy of putting our dockyards and arsenals into a state of preparation before entering a Congress—if we do enter it—from which momentous differences may arise is a policy to which he is "infinitely opposed." It is of less importance that he should inflict unnecessary irritation upon great numbers of his countrymen by extolling the results of the war as "glorious" beyond these of any struggle of recent times. This is rather a matter of taste than one of policy or patriotism. But Mr. Gladstone ought to remember that now, when the Turkish Power has been levelled to the ground, now, when the recollection of its abuses is fading away because men are well assured that they can never be restored, it is natural for the people of this country to look at the political results of the conflict as embodied in the Treaty of Peace, and to be stirred by the reverse of sympathy for Mr. Gladstone's enthusiasm. Mr. Gladstone himself would not, it seems, include the definition of the new Bulgaria, or the demand that the Roumanians should surrender Bessarabia, among the "glorious results" of the war; but it is upon points like these that the popular distrust fastens, and it is not diminished by a cry of triumph over the downfall of the Ottoman dominion. Yet this unwise defiance of the national spirit is less deserving of serious censure than the contemptuous and provocative manner in which Mr. Gladstone speaks of the policy of the Government. "What," he says, "that I cannot comprehend the present position. I do not like these military preparations. I do not understand, by I have heard no argument as yet which can justify, since the conclusion of peace, the presence of the British fleet where it is," in defiance of the stipulations of those very treaties which we have been told so long it was our business to uphold. I do not understand what all these negotiations, as they are called, and all these disputations are about, as to which Russia, who has sent a copy of the treaty to every Power, is also to present the treaty to all the Powers assembled together." Even those who may agree with Mr. Gladstone in his disapproval of the points he has thus picked out for condemnation in the policy of the Ministry will hardly think that the occasion of his remarks is opportune, or that their effect will be beneficial. Mr. Gladstone may resign his seat for Greenwich, but as stated, he will divest himself of his responsibility as a statesman who has long led one of the two great parties in the State, and who has to bear his part yet in the government of the country.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—There is, we believe, no party and no man in England who will not hear of Lord Derby's resignation with a certain degree of pain, if not of regret. Of the whole number of public men in existence none has succeeded in gaining for himself a greater measure of personal esteem. In no country does the character of public men stand higher than in our own: and in the ranks of those who have lately served or who now serve the country none stands before him in the reckoning of personal qualities. If his mistakes had been more grievous than any imputed to him, he would still hold a place in public esteem as a high-minded and truly patriotic man. That there have been defects in his management of affairs becomes only too obvious when we scan the position in which he leaves us, and look back upon the path that has brought us to it. But these very defects have an origin far removed from all that is unworthy; and, what is more, they are defects which somehow continued to operate from a mind as keen as it is cold. It may seem somewhat of a paradox, but we fully believe that a course of policy which ends in utter disappointment was taken up and continued till Prince Gortschakoff chose to demonstrate its futility by a man who never at any moment failed to keep in sight all the chances, all the probabilities opposed to it, and who never ceased to watch and weigh them. It is a common opinion that he allowed himself to be deceived: the truth is (or so we believe) that he foresaw from the beginning all the various courses into which the current of affairs might run; and that when once he caught sight of any contingency, it was not in the power of any chancellor, envoy, or secretary whatever to draw a veil between it and his vision. If he was deceived he was his own deceiver; and that which led him away upon a wrong course—or at best a profitless course—was something which we know not how to describe at the moment, except by the word temperament. Something here which could not obscure his perceptions or confuse his judgment when he interrogated either, drew him away from the line of conduct which he himself approved and the other demanded that he should follow. Possibly because such a line of conduct, audacious enough at a first glance to any eyes, revealed under his frequent and anxious scrutiny every single turn of doubt and each minutest point of danger—possibly, we say, it was this that held him back: and determined a daily drift into other courses which looked not without hope, which seemed not to run forward to danger, and for which a certain high-minded political morality had a great deal to say. Lord Derby chose therefore—in effect he chose it—what for short may be called the Confidence Policy; being supported therein by a clamour which we shall allow ourselves to say he always overrated, and should never have allowed to enter as a determining factor into his conduct.

SPEAKING with the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, General Ignatieff stated that, in his opinion, there is at present not the slightest pretext for war; and that if there is war not the remotest chance exists of its leading to any result. He also stated that, in helping to draw up the Treaty of San Stefano, his constant care had been to avoid everything that might affect the interests of Great Britain or of Austria.

THE *Daily News* has the following bitter criticism on the character of Lord Salisbury—"The retirement of Lord Derby removes the last check upon Lord Beaconsfield from within his Cabinet. Lord Salisbury, who is said to have designated himself as Lord Derby's successor in the Foreign Office, has proved to the public that the show of strength and the reality of it may very easily be separated. Pliant to General Ignatieff in Constantinople, he is manageable without difficulty by Lord Beaconsfield in London. The phrase by which Napoleon III. was described, a reed painted to look like iron, correctly describes the Indian Secretary. Sharpness of tongue and force of style disguise in his case an impulsive temper and an unsteady purpose. If Lord Beaconsfield is to be restrained at all, he must be restrained by the country. His colleagues are his subjects."

THE *Daily Telegraph* thus explains what are the Reserve Forces of England that have now been called out, and how the men composing them can be used:—"According to the Army Estimates, the first class Army Reserve consists of nineteen thousand men; the second class of twenty-four thousand, and the Militia Reserve of thirty thousand. The use which would be made of the greater part of these men would be to raise the regular infantry battalions at once to a war-footing. It should be known that no fewer than forty-five battalions on the Home establishment contained only five hundred and twenty rank-and-file, and that the remaining nineteen were seven hundred and forty strong. If they were required to proceed on foreign service, the numbers would have to be increased to the full strength, or nine hundred and forty-six rank-and-file, including the band. It is to this purpose that the men called in, whether from the Militia or the Regulars now in civil employ, would be applied; and when that had been done the Army at home, so far as mere numbers were concerned, would reach its war establishment. But, if any considerable portion of the Regulars were sent abroad, their places would have to be taken at home by some other forces, and it is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the Militia would be embodied. Deducting the men who have engaged for general service, and would be sent into the Regular battalions, the Militia would muster a nominal strength of about 70,000 of all ranks. It would, therefore, be necessary to recruit the local regiments in order to bring them up to their proper complement. At no period since the 'constitutional force' was revived have the numbers voted by Parliament been raised, and great exertions will have to be made if the gap created by the withdrawal of general service men is to be promptly filled. Thus the measure indicated by the Premier may affect the whole field of our military establishments, and apply a pretty severe test to the arrangments devised since the Crimean war awoke us from what might almost be styled indifference, and especially to those plans and schemes initiated by the late Government which, so far, have worked well. It need scarcely be said that nothing in the announcement made last night affects the Volunteers or the Yeomanry. They are essentially established to meet the case of an invasion, and their services will not be demanded unless a hostile inroad were plainly meditated by some Power or Powers. Nevertheless there is, of course, nothing to prevent any number of Volunteers from entering the Regular regiments or from joining the Militia."

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and beauty. Its action is rapid and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyall & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo and dealers in all principal Towns.—[ADVT.]

THE LICENCE TAX RIOTS AT SURAT.—MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 19.

THE enquiry was resumed at 11-30 a. m. to-day before Mr. Cassinath Mahadeo Thatte, Huzoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate. The prisoners answered to their names in the following order:—1. Doolub Fuckeera. 2. Allabux Jewabhoy. 3. Bhurgovun Lukhmidas. 4. Rama Hsera. 5. Hurkisson Kesson. 6. Chuggonlal Gunputram. Mr. Mansukhram Crishnaram appeared for prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; and Mr. Ochavlal Nagindas for prisoner No. 5. Mr. Jehangirsha, under instructions from the Collector and Magistrate, appeared as the prosecutor.

Dewasing Jobasing cross-examined by Mr. Mansukhram.—No. 6 kept on going from place to place, and I cannot say at what particular spot I saw him. I do not remember whether he was limping on the occasion. I did not particularly see any stone thrown by No. 6 hit any one, European or native. I saw him picking up bricks from the compound wall of the Farukh dispensary that was knocked down by somebody else. In using the word stones in my evidence, I meant stones, bricks, tiles, &c. I cannot say what dress No. 1 had at the riot. No stone thrown by No. 1 hit me: I cannot say it did not. I did not see No. 2 arrested. I had seen him pelting at the European gentlemen. I cannot describe the size or the shape of the stones thrown by him.

The Magistrate to the Vakil.—Put some useful questions. To-day (Good Friday) is a grand holiday; and yet I am at work; and you will not waste my time. Do you expect a man who is about to be hit at, to notice the size of a stone or other missile?

Cross-examination continued.—I cannot say what dress No. 3 had at the time of the riot. I cannot say whether he keeps a shop or what his profession is. I may have seen him before the day of the riots. I received slight bruises outside the dispensary, and two wounds when I was inside the dispensary. I was riding round the hospital to see that no persons further pulled down the compound walls.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ochavlal.—When I came to the Clock Tower from the railway station, I saw persons passing to and for along the public road. Near the scene of the riot thousands of spectators were to be seen standing. It was impossible to distinguish between rioters and spectators, because missiles came from every direction. Along the Delhi Gate road people were seen passing in twos, fives, and tens. By the side of the Delhi Gate the crowd was slight, and a few people only were to be seen. The people near us were pelting at us, but not those who were at a distance. The prisoners were mixed up among the other rioters and were pelting. I saw the faces of the prisoners as often as they threw stones at us. I cannot say how many times No. 5 or any particular prisoner threw stones. I saw the face of No. 5 after I entered the dispensary compound. I might have seen him before. When outside the dispensary I did not go round the two European gentlemen to watch that nobody threw stones at them. When my horse was hit he used to rear up. The rioters stood in the footpaths near the spot where I was. I accompanied the prisoners who were brought to the Castle, but am not able to state their number. I do not remember whether I was taken near the prisoners after words for the purpose of identifying them. The Superintendent of Police asked me if I could identify any of the prisoners. The prisoners were present. I did not count how many they were. I do not know yet how many prisoners have been made in connection with the riots. I could identify some of the prisoners shown me by the Police Superintendent, but not others. Mr. Jehangirsha, police inspector, did not enter the dispensary. I do not know whither he went. I am not able to state whether the witness Rahimkhan entered the dispensary. I had seen him outside. I don't know what he was doing. I did not see him hurt. He was not knocked down in my presence. I had my sword in the riot. I don't exactly know what others lost.

Re-examined by the prosecutor.—No carriages or horses were to be seen in the roads when we returned from the station to the road, there were fewer people in the roads than usual. There were people I saw were throwing stones from all sides. There was no one who did not.

To the Magistrate.—I cannot say whether the people I met going along the roads were rioters or not. I did not speak to them. They were the same class of people as the rioters, and were going from the Clock Tower to the station, and *vice versa*. A little while before I saw the mob all traffic whatever on the public roads had ceased. This state of things was observable until we arrived at the Clock Tower. While the people near us were pelting, those at a distance were not. All within reach of us were pelting. As the people at a distance were not pelting, I thought they might be mere spectators; and for that reason I stated that there was a crowd of spectators round the mob. All those at a distance were trying to come as close as possible to where the sahibs were. The riot in the space between the Clock Tower and the dispensary raged about two hours or two hours and a half. I am able to say that the persons at a distance joined in the riot after the houses near the road. I saw prisoner No. 5 among the rioters. I had also seen him on the public road, about 100 paces from the Government Telegraph Office. I had seen the other prisoners near the dispensary; they were pelting at the sahibs who were in the road. The witness Devasing was with us on the road. The sahibs tried about three-quarters of an hour to disperse the mob; but as soon as the sahibs went in one direction, the mob entered from all sides. They were rioters on all sides of us. I had entered the dispensary compound. Devasing was not in the compound. I only saw him in the road. Numbers of rioters had entered the compound; but I cannot say whether the prisoners were there. I left the dispensary before Mr. Scannell did. As soon as I got into the road, I was surrounded by the rioters. Ten or twelve minutes later I was left free to go. I don't know where Devasing was at that time. I did not see Mr. Scannell coming out of the dispensary. My belt and turban were found the same day in a gallery close to the residence of prisoner No. 5. I do not remember whether I or some other policeman arrested No. 5. I was asked to identify him before he was taken in custody to the Castle. I did not notice with whom my things were when No. 5 was brought out of his house. I was present in the place where he was arrested. Police officers arrested him. I do not remember how many officers there were. I do not remember whether Mr. Jehangirsha, police inspector, took down my statement before he sent up the case to the magistrate. I do not remember whether I told Mr. Jehangirsha that No. 5 had assaulted me and sat upon my chest. I am still right to-day. I had fever on when I made my statement yesterday. I do not remember what statement I made yesterday, nor whether it was right or wrong. I do not remember whether No. 5, when arrested, was wholly or partly dressed. He had the same skull-cap on as he has now. I do not know whether he had the cap on when he was arrested upstairs. I do not remember whether there was any kit where he was arrested. I do not remember whether he was worshipping when arrested, or whether he was sitting, or standing, or lying down. I do not know what was said to the policemen who went upstairs to arrest No. 5.

The Magistrate.—It is plain now that witness was downstairs when No. 5 was arrested; and that what he (witness) has stated before was false.

Cross-examination continued.—There were numbers of spectators to see the riot near the Clock Tower. I do not remember whether, when the police party arrived, the spectators ran away or not. The spectators of course were themselves rioters.

Mr. Ochavlal.—The witness has admitted that what he stated yesterday is false; and under the circumstances, it is useless to examine him further.

The Magistrate.—I leave you to exercise your own discretion. I am not here to advise you.

Cross-examined by the prosecutor.—I first saw No. 6 in the riot on the other side of the dispensary. He was pelting. I cannot say on which side of the dispensary I was at the time, nor on which side the sahibs were. I cannot say in which direction No. 6 threw stones, or whether they hit anybody. I new him prior to the riots, as he used to visit the railway station. He had a cotton turban on at the riot; and he was able to walk straight. I saw a stone thrown by prisoner No. 2 hit Mr. Scannell in the foot.

Re-examined by the prosecutor—I entered the dispensary building along with the sahibs. We got all the doors closed from inside. I was not therefore able to see if any other policemen came in the compound outside. My stolen articles were found in a place where they would not have been thrown from any quarter except the residence of No. 5. All the stones thrown were aimed at the sahibs.

The deposition given by this witness yesterday (Thursday) was read over to him; and, in answer to the Magistrate, he said—I remember having deposed yesterday to a portion of the statement just read to me. I stated what was true to my knowledge and belief. I cannot say whether any portion of it is untrue. I want a drink of water.

The Magistrate allowed the witness to go out of court for a drink of water, directing the sepoy who accompanied witness to see that he got undiluted water. When the witness returned into court, his deposition of yesterday was read over to him in Gujerathee a second time. When questioned whether any portion of it was untrue or not, witness remained silent. The Magistrate threatened to punish him if he persisted in making no answer.

The Magistrate—I have the power to fine you Rs. 200 for your conduct.

Witness (after a few seconds.)—I can say that the whole of the deposition now read over to me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

At this stage of the proceedings, the court adjourned.

SURAT, APRIL 20.

THE further hearing of the case was fixed to come on at 11 a.m. to-day for the examination of Mr. White, Assistant Engineer, Taptee Bridge, who was expected to attend before his Worship on Thursday last, but appeared to have gone to Broach that morning. The hour for the hearing to-day had for some reason or other—probably for Mr. White's convenience—to be changed to 2 p.m., when the six prisoners were placed before Mr. Cassinath Mahadeo Thatte, the Deputy Magistate, in the same order as before. Mr. Mansukhram Crishnaram appeared for prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; and Mr. Ochavlal Nagindas for No. 5. Mr. Jehangirsha appeared as the prosecutor.

Mr. William Henry White said.—I am twenty-six years of age and Assistant Engineer, Taptee Bridge. I saw the riot of the 5th inst. I was myself assaulted. On the morning of the 5th, I saw Mr. Ollivant at the Castle: and he told me, in answer to my question, that he had left Mr. Scannell near the Clock Tower; and that as he had not returned, he thought some row might be going on in the city. I accordingly went out with Mr. Younghusband in the direction of the Clock Tower to see where Mr. Scannell was and whether any disturbance was going on at the time. We went straight down the Delhi Gate road. As we passed a side road before reaching the Clock Tower, we saw in a lane to the right hand side a crowd of persons flourishing sticks in their hands, and shouting. We rode on to the bottom of the Clock Tower, and as far down as the chowkey, where we enquired where Mr. Scannell was. A policeman said that Mr. Scannell had gone somewhere towards the station. We then came back on to the main road and turned to go on towards the station. At this time the crowd which we had first seen in the side street came at the road close to us. They were waving sticks and shouting. At this time I heard shouts coming from the back of the crowd "marro, marro," *i. e.*, strike, strike. We went on slowly; the crowd came closer; and at last began to throw stones at us. We said nothing to the crowd. The pelting was entirely voluntary—without any provocation whatever from us. I think there must have been at least 500 or 600 persons in the mob, which gained in numbers every moment. We still walked on with our horses, when the pelting became so fast and thick that we thought it better to trot on. We trotted on and went towards the station. The mob was at this time close to us, throwing stones and sticks at us. As soon as we trotted on, the mob followed us and shouted more and more. I heard the words "marro, marro, mutt jansi-daio," (*i. e.* strike, strike, don't allow them to go.) While the mob ran after us, the pelting got worse and worse. While this was going on, we saw Mr. Scannell coming from the station side towards us, with another mob following him. He was on foot and was coming slowly. We three met together and were then surrounded by the two mobs on all sides. The pelting continued. As Mr. Scannell was coming up at first, I saw sticks waving behind him, and I think I saw stones thrown at him from behind. By the time we met, they were pelting all round at us three, Mr. Jehangirsha, police inspector, a sowar, and one or two policemen who were with Mr. Scannell. The mobs certainly pelted more at the Europeans, and more or less at the native police officers. The shouting still continued—"marro, marro," *i.e.* strike, strike. We were closely surrounded on all sides with the intention of striking us as also of preventing our advance towards the Castle. As we attempted to advance, the shout was continued—"marro, marro, mutt jansi daio," (*i.e.* strike, strike, don't allow them to go.) Seeing this state of things, we took shelter in the Farukh Dispensary—myself, Mr. Scannell, Mr. Younghusband, and two or three police peons. The sowar and Mr. Jehangirsha were left in the street. On entering the dispensary, we shut the doors and windows, because the mob surrounded the building and continued pelting at us from all sides. Had we been in the open, we could not have got such a shelter as we might have been knocked down by the severe pelting; and if so, might probably have been killed. I was hurt by the pelting both inside the dispensary and outside. I was bruised all over by the stones and sticks thrown at me; and so were Mr. Scannell and Mr. Younghusband. I and Mr. Younghusband were on horseback, and the mobs of course saw that we were sorely hit. The more we were hit the more did the rioters shout and hit again. Whenever we were successful in hitting a shout. The mobs did not desist on seeing us hit. Sticks and pieces of rafters were thrown at us. I could see that the shouting was of the character of pleasure following a successful triumph. The mob was extremely vicious and excited; and if we had been knocked down, we should certainly have been killed. The attack upon us was not at all casual—it was a really deliberate one. There were no stones to be had in the centre of the road, where some of the rioters began the volley, and I thought they must have brought with them not only sticks, but also stones and brick bats which could be had in the corners and side gullies. The pelting got more or less fast and thick occasionally; but it never ceased. I noticed that the rioters were able to keep up the supply. I think there are stones and brick bats lying in the side gullies and lanes here. The stones used by the rioters were of various sizes, and some of them were as big as brick bats. One could not find in a gulley so many as 1,000 brick bats. After we had entered the dispensary, the mob broke open the doors and windows; and our condition got worse, for stones and sticks could be chucked in more easily than before. Mr. Scannell asked me to go out and get assistance. He asked me, because he knew I was well mounted and was more likely to succeed. I tried to get out by jumping over the fence in the rear of the dispensary. The rioters waved their sticks and threw stones and tried to prevent me from jumping. I did so, but the horse fell. I jumped in among some of the rioters at the back of the dispensary; and they kept on pitching at me whilst I was down upon the ground. I was hit by a stick across the wrist of my left hand, so severely as to sprain the wrist. I thought at the time it was dislocated. I had dropped my hunting whip when I fell down. It was picked up by one of the rioters and whipped with it. I succeeded in getting up on my horse, and I then got away from the mob. I rode and tried to frighten the horse. I then galloped straight on to the Castle, the mobs shouting and pelting at me as I passed by. I do not know whether any of the rioters followed me. The mob tried to stop me by pelting. While on my way to the Castle, I met a party of police going towards the dispensary, and I told them to hasten on. A little further on I met some men of the 17th Regiment N. I., and I also told them to hasten on. I went to Mr. Ollivant for further assistance. No. 1 was in the front of the mob and was pelting. I am not sure of having seen any other prisoner. I think I remember seeing No. 5 among the rioters, but I cannot be sure. I specially noticed No. 1 in front of the dispensary. The sahibs were mostly of the classes which the prisoners belong. I cannot say when the prisoners were arrested. My intention in going out that morning was to assist Mr. Scannell in case there was any row. When I went out I did not expect there would be any serious assault or riot. I cannot say why the rioters assaulted me. I gave them no provocation whatever. I am Assistant Engineer in the Public Works, in special charge of the Taptee Bridge. I have numbers of native labourers employed under me. There was no strike among them about that time in connection with the Licence Tax. To my knowledge no attempt was made to stop the work on the Taptee Bridge. I have had nothing whatever to do with the introduction of the Licence Tax Act in Surat—not likely that I should have as a Civil Engineer. (A laugh.) No complaint of any kind in relation to the tax was made to me by any body. From my knowledge of the people I do not think they could have imagined I could do anything for them to save them from taxation. I do not know who had the working of the Licence Tax in this city. One or two days previously to the 5th inst., a crowd of people came to the Castle to see Mr. Ollivant; and I heard their visit had to do something with the Licence Tax. I never saw Miss Pierrepont in any way. When the mobs began to attack us, they said nothing to show why they did so. I did see some of the rioters in the dispensary compound before I left it. They used from time to time bricks, thrown stones, and run back. When I went up to Mr. Ollivant, I said there were "no time to render assistance, or the two persons at the dispensary would likely be killed." The rioters were throwing stones into the dispensary, to run back, I suppose, to get more ammunition and partly through fear when I or Mr. Scannell rushed forward to beat them back. When I left the dispensary, I did not notice in it any persons armed with long sticks, though I saw lots of men so armed among the crowds. By s

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

EMPLOYMENT OF THE RESERVE.

COLONEL FLETCHER, of the Scots Guards, has read an interesting paper at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, on "the Employment of the Reserve in case of an Expeditionary Force being sent Abroad." Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance. The author of the paper strongly advocated enforcing the ballot for the militia, and advised that if a volunteer brigade could be formed for service in the field, it should place its services at the disposal of the Government in time for the forthcoming summer drills so that it might show what stuff it was made of.

CALLING OUT THE RESERVES.

MANY inquiries are being asked as to the precise meaning to be attached to calling up the First Class Army Reserve and the Militia Reserve. We have some reason to believe that the true interpretation of this proceeding to be the necessity of raising the Second Army Corps to its full establishment for active service. The First Army Corps comprises many regiments whose linked battalions are absent in India and the colonies. Hence, when this force had to be placed on a war footing, the additional men required for that purpose were partly obtained from regiments belonging to the Second Army Corps, which consequently became by so much attenuated. Should immediate occasion arise for the embarkation of the First Corps, the Second would, of course, have to be instantly mobilised and brought up to a war strength, in order to be ready to follow the First at a moment's notice. In no other way could this be done at present than by calling up the First Class Army Reserve, the men of which will, we believe, chiefly join the Second Corps, to make good its loss of strength through filling up the ranks of the First Corps. As regards the calling up of the Militia Reserve, this would indicate an intention of embodying the constitutional force, either in whole or in part, at no late date, to take the place of the regular troops should both the First and Second Army Corps be sent abroad. In this event, our force in the field would amount from this source alone, to something over 70,000 men, each Army Corps containing 36,000 men of all ranks, including non-combatants. —*Globe.*

OUGHT WE TO OCCUPY EGYPT?

To the Editor of "The Daily Telegraph."

SIR,—There is no question more constantly on men's lips at this moment than that which is placed at the head of this letter. Opinions differ widely as to the reply that should be given; but in general they are based on grounds altogether insufficient for the formation of a sound judgment. I do not propose to answer the question positively in either sense; but will, with your permission, endeavour to sum up the facts which bear most directly upon the political and military aspects of a problem that is of serious importance to England.

The interest of England in Egypt consists chiefly in the fact that the shortest line of communication between Great Britain and India passes through the Suez Canal. From England to Bombay the distance round the Cape is 10,860 nautical miles, while by the Suez Canal the distance is only 6,020 miles, so that there is a saving of nearly 5,000 miles by the Canal route; or, at nine knots an hour a saving of 22 days, not to mention the greater safety of the Canal route. During peace this saving of time represents simply a saving of money, both in commerce and in the transport of troops for the Indian reliefs; but in time of war—either of internal disturbances in India or of war beyond the Indian frontier—it represents a certainty and rapidity of reinforcement from home, the value of which cannot be counted in terms of money.

It is a singular proof how far even the greatest minds can become warped by strong feeling, that Mr. Gladstone, in this month's number of the "Nineteenth Century," gravely states that "so far as the purposes of commerce are concerned, the interest of the Mediterranean countries in the Canal is even relatively greater than our own." He says that "where we gain three weeks by this mode of transit as compared with the Cape route, a ship from Genoa or Messina would gain four, one from Athens five, one from Odessa nearly six." It is not worthy of Mr. Gladstone to pass over in silence the fact that more than 74 per cent. of the ships passing through the Canal are British, only 9 per cent. French, 2½ per cent. Italian, and that Greece and Russia are two of eleven States which between them only own 1·64 per cent. of the vessels passing through the Canal. Our interest in the Canal is thus vastly greater, so far as the purposes of commerce are concerned, than those of all other nations in the world put together, even if we pass over the fact that it is almost exclusively for trade with British India and the British Australasian colonies that foreign ships use the Canal. I claim distinctly that, far from "every Mediterranean Power having stronger reasons for supporting our interests" in the Suez Canal "even than we have ourselves," no Power has any interest in it approaching in strength those of England, even in times of peace, while at least one Power has a direct opposing interest in time of war. As a link in our direct road to India it must always be kept open to our ships. And, lest by accident at any critical time, the Canal should become choked, and communication through it be impeded, the railways of Egypt must be kept as open to us as the Canal, so that we might at any moment fall back on that "overland route" between Alexandria and Suez which we used before M. Lesseps brought his great conception to a successful issue.

Now, it stands to reason that the most certain and complete means of ensuring a permanent right of way through the Canal, and through Egypt by rail, would be for us to annex Egypt, to take the control of Canal and railways into our own hands, and to adopt such measures as might seem most perfect for defending Egypt against attack by land or sea. But if it can be shown that to annex or occupy Egypt would involve political dangers, raise up jealousies, and involve us in complications, and that our interests are practically safe without that occupation, the reasons in its favour become diminished, if they do not altogether disappear. Let us examine the question more closely. First, as to the necessity for occupying Egypt. To what extent would such occupation really increase our security for transit through the territory?

[illegible] communication with India. That chain consists of the route betwe n this country and Egypt, and of that between Egypt and Bombay, as well as of the route through Egypt itself. It is true that if Egypt, the central link, were lost to us, the chain would be useless; but equally true is it that the chain is broken if we lose the command of the sea either in the Channel, in the Mediterranean, or in the Indian Ocean. If we lose our command of the sea in the Channel we lose our communication with India by any route, our first line of defence is gone, and England lies open to invasion by any great military power. That command must be kept at all hazards. In the Mediterranean we have Gibraltar and Malta as fortified coaling-stations and naval yards; but we have there to deal with three naval Powers, and if Russian designs are not checked we shall have to deal with a fourth. At present we are secure; but in order to retain that security we must keep up a naval force there greater than that of any probable coalition; and should the Straits become open to Russian vessels of war, we must, for our own security, obtain a coaling-station nearer to Egypt and to the Straits than Malta, which is separated from Port Said by a thousand miles. Whether that station should be an island of the Levant, Cyprus, or in Egypt itself, is a question for serious consideration. The one important point is that, unless we retain naval command in the Mediterranean, our route through Egypt is gone. In the Indian Ocean we have no rivals. It is to be hoped that precautions will be taken to prevent any such destruction of our African and Indian coaling-stations by a hostile squadron as Sir Garnet Wolseley suggests as possible in his article on "England as a Military Power." We ought to have no difficulty in retaining our naval command in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. If we retain our maritime supremacy, the road to Egypt and from Egypt is secure.

There now comes the question of Egypt itself, the intermediate link in our chain. A glance at the map will show that it can only be invaded by sea from the Mediterranean, or the Red Sea; and by land across the Libyan desert, or across the desert that lies to the west of Palestine. That naval command which alone makes Egypt safe as a base to us enables us to prevent any invasion by sea. Similarly, no invasion from the west, by way of the Libyan desert, could possibly be undertaken by any army not possessing command of the sea, and did it possess that it would choose a more direct point of attack; so that, as long as our fleets guard the Mediterranean and Red Sea shores there is no possible route by which Egypt could be attacked except that across the desert from Palestine. Let us examine the conditions of [illegible] the [illegible]ness of Russia swallowing up by degrees Asiatic Turkey, [illegible] herself master of Syria. Let us suppose that fact accomplished, and that Russia is established in Palestine—what would be her chance of a successful invasion of Egypt? As a matter of fact, there is only one road across the desert from Syria to Egypt start ng from Gaza on the borders of the desert, it skirts the sea coast to El Arish, a distance of more than 50 miles; then, for between 60 and 70 miles it traverses a sandy waste, almost entirely destitute of water, to Katieh and there divides into two branches the one leading to the Suez Canal at Kantara 30 miles distant, the other to Ismailia, some 20 miles further. Thus by the shortest route the distance from Gaza across the desert to the Suez Canal is not less than 150 miles. Fifty miles of desert let us think what that means for an invading army. A hundred and [illegible] miles of arid sand, under the [illegible] with no shade, [illegible] any water, [illegible] for caravan, at least [illegible] days' march for troops. Yet [illegible] route upon Kantara that Egypt was invaded in former times; it was [illegible] route that Napoleon marched to invade Syria. Whether the invasion of Egypt from Syria could be made with any prospect of success we will now proceed to consider.

[illegible], in 1801, General Baird landed in Kosseir on the Red Sea, and march across the desert to the Nile, in order to assist General Hutchinson, who was advancing up that river upon Cairo, his preparations for the advance and the time which brought him to the Nile, occupied from June 8 to July 25. He had nearly 5,000 men, but altogether only 2,000 camels could be got to bear to march them in separate divisions, on account of the absence of water supply for any large number of men; and he found it necessary to employ camels for transport, though the distance he had to march was only 120 miles. But we have a more recent example of desert-marching in the Russian expedition to Khiva. Kaufmann's whole force amounted to about 14,000 men, and there were 9,000 camels employed for transport. The force was broken up into five columns, converging from different directions. One failed; the others succeeded; but each column was obliged to march in small divisions in succession.

The invader of Egypt from Syria must know that England would oppose him if she could. It would be madness, therefore, to attempt such an invasion with any force less than 50,000 strong; for England holding the sea, could at any time throw a force of that strength into Egypt, from India and from home. The examples already given surely justify me in saying that the preparations for the march of 50,000 men across the Syrian desert would involve the collection of such an enormous amount of transport that not only weeks but months would be occupied in the task; and that we should have ample notice of what was going on and ample time to occupy Egypt and construct defensive works at the most important points.

The force with which Napoleon invaded Syria was only 14,000 strong, and he used 3,000 camels and 3,000 mules. 1,000 camels carried provisions and 2,000 were employed in carrying a supply of water for only three days. This supply was renewed at El Arish and Katieh. Those were days in which the amount of ammunition needed was a mere feather weight compared to that required in these times of breech-loading rifles and rifled field-guns. It is certain that we should land and occupy El Arish, and fortify it strongly, so that it could not be taken by a coup de main. Not one drop of water would be available there for the invading army. We should hold all the wells. It would be practically impossible to supply even a small force left to invest the place with water; and there would be no wells capable of supplying a force of 14,000 men nearer than Katieh—1½ days' march distant. To carry sufficient water for the whole march from Gaza to Katieh of a force of 50,000 men more than 20,000, instead of 8,000, camels would be required. Arriving at Katieh the enemy would find that we had again forestalled him there, and, though not occupying the place, that we had filled up and destroyed the wells. Supposing—which is practically impossible—that any remnant of the force were to struggle on, it would find, before reaching Kantara, our army occupying one of the strongest tactical positions it is possible to imagine, supplied by water from pipes laid on from the fresh-water canal. It is scarcely too much to say that, were an European army to attempt to invade Egypt by the desert from Palestine, if a well planned resistance were offered, not a man or even a beast that started on the expedition would ever enter Egypt, or ever return to Palestine.

If the above reasoning be true, it follows that for the defence of Egypt against any external attack there is not, so long as we hold the command of these, any military necessity for our occupying the country until we learn that a hostile army is in Syria, and that preparations are actually being made there for an invasion. It might, however, be urged that we may temporarily lose the command of the Mediterranean. Were we to do so, and were Egypt not to be in our hands, hostile troops might seize it; and even were we to regain possession by an attack from the Red Sea, incalculable injury might have been done by the destruction of the cuttings of the Canal, of the works by which Port-Said is supplied with water or the Sweet water Canal, that enables the inhabitants of Suez to exist. To occupy Egypt, to hold it with Indian troops, to establish there such depots and arsenals that an army could exist there and hold its ground for a year, if needs be, though deprived of communication with our Mediterranean stations, would doubtless secure Egypt in a military point of view. But the better method of protecting our interests there is at any cost to retain the absolute naval supremacy over any possible coalition of hostile Powers in the Mediterranean. Without that command the possession of Egypt is of no practical avail.

There are other conditions than those of defence against foreign attack which affect the problem. It might be necessary to take military charge of the Canal in order to protect it against the rulers of Egypt. The Khedive has sold to our Government his shares in the Canal for ready money. As his embarrassments increase he may be tempted to sell his royalty of the surplus profits; or what would be a far more serious matter, his reversion to the entire property to another. Seventy-five years hence the Canal and all its works lapse to the Egyptian Government; and whatever power might acquire that reversion would exercise overwhelming influence in Egypt. The existence of the Canal directly diminishes Egyptian revenues. The railways and the ports suffer heavily by the loss of the overland trade; and the money paid for Suez Canal dues goes to the shareholders who are living in Europe, and neither directly nor indirectly into the coffers of Egypt. Thus the Khedive derives no advantage from the Canal, and must necessarily view its construction as the greatest misfortune for his dynasty. Of the £17,500,000 he has sunk in it he has only received back £4,000,000 from England, and he might well be tempted to take advantage of that rivalry for influence which he so well knows how to use, and to sell secretly to France the ultimate reversion in the Canal, as he sold secretly his shares to England. Against all and any such indirect interference with our interests our annexation of Egypt would effectually protect us.

Egypt is a rich country, infamously governed. It has an industrious, frugal population, crippled and oppressed by mal-administration. A thin veneer of civilisation hides the craft and cruelty of an Oriental despotism. The telegraph operator and the Italian Opera singer jostle the eunuch and the slave. It is the true mission of England to carry enlightenment, justice, and liberty into the dark regions of the earth. It is her duty to take every measure that prudence and precaution demand to secure her vast Indian Empire, that in her hands it may thrive and prosper, and that its 200,000,000 of subjects may experience the full blessings of good government. If for that purpose it were necessary or desirable that she should annex Egypt, it were well that no smaller considerations should stand in her way. In English hands the prosperity of Egypt would increase beyond measure; the burden of debt would at once be relieved; by the people of the land our advent would be welcomed as that of the deliverer; the usurer, the unjust tax-gatherer, and the extortioner would be alone in wishing us away. Where England rules, she rules not to fill her coffers, but to promote the welfare of her subjects; and should Egypt pass into our hands the change would, for Egypt itself, be an unmixed benefit.

But it cannot be disguised that in more than one quarter our annexation of Egypt would be viewed with jealousy and mistrust. I abandon altogether the moral objection to the "policy of grab," as it has been called, which consists in all the Great Powers seizing from the weak what they can lay their hands on; for morality in politics is out of date. I pass over the objection that to seize Egypt would be to condone the acts of Russia, and to accept her spoliation of Turkey; for we must, and shall, condone them unless we go to war to drive Russia back across the Caucasus and the Pruth. I treat lightly the fear that to annex Egypt would be to cut away the ground from under our feet for objecting to other annexations, and to give Germany an excuse for annexing Holland; for I fail to see that our objections to her annexation of half Denmark had any practical result, or that Germany waited for an excuse to annex Hanover, so closely bound by ties of alliance to our people and of blood relationship to our crown. I say that this one and only practical objection to the annexation of Egypt is that it would wound the feelings of France the most intensely susceptible nation of the world; and that we cannot afford to interfere with the harmony that exists between her and us for any other concessions France can be brought to agree willingly to our taking Egypt, nothing should prevent our doing so. But if she can not, we must be content to retain the power of occupying it whenever we wish, and of preventing any other nation going there, by retaining our supreme command at sea. At the end of a long letter I cannot open up, still less develop, the reasons why it is of vital importance to us to keep the friendship of France; but I believe it to be necessary, not only for our own sakes, but for the sake of the peace of Europe.

If then, France cannot be brought to consent willingly to our annexing Egypt, we must not annex it. We must be content with ensuring our safety by our command of the sea, and with bringing moral pressure to bear upon the Khedive towards the better government of his principality and honesty to his foreign creditors. But there are three things which, for obvious reasons, we must never allow. We must not allow any other Power to enter Egypt. We must not consent to that fruitful source of future quarrel, a joint occupation of the country, or any portion of it; and, above all, we must never agree to the neutralisation of the Suez Canal.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, ANGLOPHIL.

London, March 30.

THE NEW KINGDOM IN BORNEO.

A CORRESPONDENT at Labuan writes to the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the 15th of February: The steam-ship America, Captain John Graham, arrived here this morning from her trip to the Sulu Archipelago, and as her proceedings during her stay in these waters are of great importance to all interested in the extension of British commerce, I send a few particulars, gleaned from the diary and note-book of an old resident of Hongkong, who was a passenger on board. The America, I may premise, is a fine iron steamer of 600 tons register, chartered in London expressly for this voyage, and fitted with every convenience for comfortable tropical travel, including a saloon 35 feet by 15, built on deck, forward of the engines, airy with ventilation on four sides. The steamer carries a battery of two Arm-strong guns, and a Gatling of the latest patent, also a steel steam-launch, from Yarrow, and boats of every class and description. No pains had been spared to fit her out with everything conducive to the comfort of the inner and outer man. She was chartered by the American Trading Company of Borneo and left Singapore for this port on the 12th of December last, with four passengers on board, the President of the Company [Mr. Torrey], Baron de Overbeck, and Messrs. W. Pretyman and W. B. Pryer. She arrived here on the 16th and left for Sulu (the capital city) on the 19th. H. M. gun-vessel Hart, Commander Evans, left the same port the day previous, having H. B. M. Consul-General for Borneo as a passenger. The principal object of the visit to Brunei, on the part of the American Company, was to arrange for the transfer of the concessions held by the American Company to a Syndicate of London merchants represented by Baron de Overbeck. The policy of the United States Government is to discourage everything like the development of American commerce, and all the expenditure of any capital in foreign countries by its citizens. They prefer that ships, money and labour should be concentrated at home, and if articles of American manufacture are required abroad the orders requiring them can be sent, and their own ships [illegible] to procure them sufficiently. The opposition of the enmity manifested toward the American Borneo Company in the carrying out of this policy was such that it was considered better to resign into other and better protected hands the task of developing the enormous riches which would now lie dormant in this beautiful island. The circumstances of the case having been duly laid before the Sultan, His Highness, after careful deliberation with his Council of State, consented to the transfer, and added to its former grants, that of Gaya Island and the main land opposite, comprising the magnificent harbour known as Gaya Bay. This enormous sheet of water is probably one of the finest harbours in the world, and is capable of protecting the united fleets of the world. The possession has been coveted and sought for by several of the Continental powers, but without success. Many of your readers will doubtless remember the frantic efforts of Captain Bacon to get possession of it for the Italian Government, and how beautifully his game was blocked by Mr. Pope Hennessy, then Governor of Labuan. His Highness further vested in Baron de Overbeck, as the representative of the grantees, by special commission, the sovereignty of the country, and conferred on him the title of Maharajah of Sabat (the native name for the N.W. section of the island), the title of Rajah of Ambong and Marudu remaining as an honorary one with the late President of the American Company. By the addition to the old grant the Company's territory now extends in an unbroken line from Kirnarn's Bay on the west coast across the island to Sibuco, on the southern edge of St. Lucia Bay on the east coast.

The America proceeded on her voyage and entering Maludu Bay passed on through the Malwalla channel to Sandakan. The approaches to this channel are very imperfectly surveyed and abound with coral reefs and shoals, of which the charts make no mention; the navigation is very intricate and requires great caution. From Sandakan the steamer went on to Sulu, and anchored in Menbong Bay, about 30 miles south of the petty fort of Jolo. Menbong, held by Spain, the only result of the attack of the spring of 1876. Here she found H. M. S. Hart, with Governor Treacher, H. M. Acting Consul General for Borneo, a passenger on board. The Sultan's communications with the outer world are perfectly free, and a steady trade flows in this port of all kinds of merchandise, including arms and ammunition of every description. During the fifteen days the America lay at Menbong no sign of an enemy was visible in any direction, and everything to an uninformed spectator would have betokened a state of profound peace. The Sultan's palace is about six miles from the harbour, with smooth level paths leading to it, excellent for foot or bridle and easily convertible into good carriage roads. The country is open and in a high state of cultivation. Fruit and vegetables of every kind are abundant and cheap. Tobacco, rice, maize, and rope (manufactured from a species of plaintain) are brought freely to market, and are placed at reasonable prices. Horses are abundant and sell at low prices. They are a strong hardy race, and better-tempered than the China and Japan ponies.

The America's party called officially on the Sultan, who, when he heard what the Sultan of Borneo had done, expressed his great satisfaction at it and his hearty concurrence in any scheme which would tend to open up and civilize the rich and splendid provinces in the mainland now lying waste. He confirmed the grants and created Baron de Overbeck Data Bandhara of Sulu, and at a grand durbar, at which all the nobles of his kingdom were present, inducted him into office and conferred on him the title of Rajah of Sandakan and Gaya. His commission was read aloud by the Prime Minister under the yellow umbrella of state; the Baron was girded with a splendid kris, and presented with a spear and shield emblematic of his position as the principle noble of Sulu. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the newly-made noble was saluted with twenty-one guns from the Sultan's splendid park of artillery.

The America then proceeded to Sandakan, and anchoring there the Rajah and his friends proceeded in the steam tender Enterprise up the Kina Batangan river, penetrating nearly two hundred miles into the interior, and only returning (very reluctantly) when their coal was entirely exhausted. No European keel had ever been on this portion of the river before, nor had the natives ever seen a white man. At every village on the route the new ruler was received with the utmost enthusiasm. On the return of the launch to Sandakan, Mr. W. B. Pryer, formerly of Shanghai, was formally inducted into office as Governor of that portion of the grant, and at the same time appointed Vice-Consul of Great Britain, by the Consul-General of Borneo. After saluting him in his dual capacity, the America passed again through the Malwalla passage to Gaya Bay, where, after a short stay, she continued her voyage to this port, where she arrived about half-past twelve this morning.—*Overland Trade Report.*

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Bombay, 1st December 1877.

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